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chief justice and two justices of the supreme court, about one-half of all the higher judicial officers, and all of the justices of the peace are natives; that the natives have complete control in the municipalities, the right to elect two-thirds of the provincial governing boards, and the lower house of the insular legislature. Today all the municipal employees, and over 90 per cent of the officials and employees of the central government are Filipinos. A large part of the book is devoted to a rather tedious account of military operations and pacification measures. There is needless repetition throughout. The author assures us a dozen times and over that he does not know "how to draw an indictment against a whole people." The style of the book is loose, personal, and militant, but nevertheless interesting.

A History of the Presidency from 1897 to 1909. By EDWARD STANWOOD.

Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 298. \$1.75 net.

Those who have read Dr. Edward Stanwood's *History of the Presidency from 1788 to 1897* will welcome the announcement of a second volume covering the period 1897 to 1909. The style of the latter follows closely that of the former, the chief departure being in the extent of space given. Two hundred and fourteen pages tell the story of the three campaigns beginning with 1900, while 539 pages sufficed for the previous twenty-seven periods. The platforms of the various political units, which reveal vividly the political problems at hand as well as the drift of public sentiment, are quoted in full. Those of the recent canvass of 1912, which are more elaborate than those formerly framed, appear as an appendix of 44 pages. The predominant issue in 1900 was whether the nation should or should not extend its realm beyond the borders of the continent; the year 1904 marked the beginning of a propaganda for social and industrial reform, attended by numerous clashes between the chief executive and a Congress for the most part conservative; while the year 1908 ushered in an era of progressive insurgency, destined two years later to change the ratio of power of the dominant parties in Congress, and four years later to bring in a Democratic régime. The author devotes his closing chapter to a review of the growth of the powers of the president, in the matter of removals from office, the use of the veto power, and the relations between the president and Congress.

A detailed account of the leading issues of each campaign for the presidency, together with a complete record of the achievements and failures of each administration, might well constitute a history of our nation too cumbersome for ordinary use; but the author has endeavored to avoid any unnecessary elaboration of those issues having but remote influence upon the period in question. As suggested in the preface, since he who is most competent to prepare such a history must necessarily have been affiliated with one of the leading parties, he labors under the disadvantage of having a partisan viewpoint not readily controlled. Despite this fact, however, the work is characteristically free from any bias which might vitiate its value. On the whole, the

author is quite consistent in his treatment of the subject-matter, although his review of the growth of the powers of the president would seem to imply the modification of a statement in the preface of his first volume to the effect that "there has been no such development [of the president's office and of the successive expansions and limitations of the president's powers and duties] to record." The attractive style of the book, as well as the valuable source material to be found in the platforms and excerpts quoted, should appeal to every student of the social sciences. The book is well written and satisfies an important demand.

Histoire économique de l'industrie cotonnière en Alsace. By ROBERT LÉVY.
Paris: Felix Alcan et Guillaumin, 1912. Pp. xxiii+312. \$2.00.

This work presents in a logical and systematic way the historical development and present status of the cotton textile industry in one of its early centers. By the end of the Middle Ages there were but four important textile centers in Europe, namely, the so-called Low Countries, England, Normandy, and Alsace. These centers naturally were the first to avail themselves of the new fiber for making cloth that began to be imported at the period just referred to.

There are, as we know, three distinct operations in the cotton textile business, namely, spinning, weaving, and printing. It was with the coming in of the last of these operations that Alsace first became really prominent in connection with the cotton industry, much of the cloth printed being imported from England, Switzerland, and more distant countries. The town of Kolmar is said to have begun to print cotton in 1743, but Mülhausen soon surpassed all others and is today the leading center in Alsace for all three operations in the cotton textile industry.

The causes which made Alsace a textile producer, the spread and development of the industry within the province, the change to machine and capitalistic production, as well as the changing market organizations are carefully traced and clearly set forth in the volume. The old archives of the cities in Alsace as well as in the cities with which they mostly traded have apparently been diligently searched and statements from records found there and also from other early sources have been freely quoted. Statistical devices for presentation of groups of facts have been liberally and effectively used. One of the facts brought out in the study is the marked decline in the spinning industry in the province following German annexation in 1871. In the decade and a half following this event the number of spindles fell from upward of 1,900,000 to about 1,450,000. This decline is attributed largely to the emigration of labor and capital. Since 1885 spinning again shows an upward tendency, but it is still considerably below the high-water mark of 1871. The effect on the other branches of the industry seems to have been less marked. Weaving in particular was very slightly affected.